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who are declared entitled to compensation for injuries received in the course of their employment, whether their employer is negligent or not, provided only the injury is not caused by their own wilful misconduct. The English Employers' Liability Act of 1880 has formed the model for legislation upon this topic in several of our States. Alabama was the first of our Commonwealths to follow in England's steps, while New York is the latest recruit to the ranks of protestants against the common law doctrine so ably championed if not discovered by Chief Justice Shaw.

Such being in brief the history of the development and modification of the Employers' Liability rule, it is natural that Mr. Dresser should first expound the general principles upon which the rule is supposed to rest; then analyze the statutes which have modified it, and lastly to present the judicial expositions of the statutes. All this he does with ability and in a very satisfactory way. In the Appendix is to be found the text of the various English and American Employers' Liability Acts, but not all of the State legislation bearing upon the subject of the book. Statutes which limit or remove the defense of fellow-service in the case of railroad employees are printed in notes to the text of Chapter Seven.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. By Wm. L. Burdick. Chicago: F. H. Flood & Co. 1901. pp. xi, 214.

This work is scarcely more than a skeleton of Benjamin on Sales. Its arrangement of topics is substantially the same, and when a variation occurs, it appears to have been resorted to for the sole purpose of escaping the charge of abject servility in copying a great original. Much of the text is a mere digest of decisions. A good example is afforded by pages fifteen and sixteen, which contain ten sections with their separate headings, ten lines of text, and the citations of forty-three cases. Most of the citations are from American reports, and the text does not disclose any careful study of the subject beyond Mr. Benjamin's book and its valuable American notes. Had the author investigated the law merchant, or even read with care Lord Blackburn's comments upon it, his section on stoppage *in transitu* would have been improved; and he would have escaped the error of asserting that the right of stoppage "is simply an extension of the vendor's lien." He would have learned that the two rights are quite distinct.

MASON ON HIGHWAYS, containing the New York Highway Law, etc. By Herbert Delavan Mason. Albany: Banks & Company. 1902. pp. xxi, 322.

The only objection to this little volume is the misleading character of its principal title, and the length of its sub-title, which, though accurately defining the scope of the work, is too long to be set forth *in extenso*. The book is not a treatise on highways, nor even a full exposition of the highway law of New York, but of only so much of the latter as has been embodied in statute form.

As an annotated edition of "The Highway Law" of 1890, the book leaves little to be desired. It presents the text of the statute in its present, amended form, together with such provisions of the county